

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AUTOMATING TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
SESSION INITIATION AND CALLING CARD FOR USE THEREWITH**

Inventors: Joseph M. Cannon  
913 Harcourt Lane  
Harleysville, Pennsylvania 19438

James A. Johanson  
6336 Larch Circle  
Macungie, Pennsylvania 18062

Philip D. Mooney  
214 Crest Drive  
Sellersville, Pennsylvania 18960

Assignee: Agere Systems Guardian Corp.  
14645 N.W. 77th Avenue, Suite 105  
Miami Lakes, Florida 33014

CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAIL

I hereby certify that this correspondence, including the attachments listed, is being deposited with the United States Postal Service, Express Mail - Post Office to Addressee, Receipt No. EL84341124US, in an envelope addressed to Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, on the date shown below.

07-27-2001 Stephanie Prith  
Date of Mailing      Typed or printed name of person mailing  
Stephanie Prith  
Signature of person mailing

Hitt Gaines & Boisbrun, P.C.  
P.O. Box 832570  
Richardson, Texas 75083  
(972) 480-8800

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AUTOMATING TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
SESSION INITIATION AND CALLING CARD FOR USE THEREWITH

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention is directed, in general, to an information system and, more specifically, to a system and method for automating telecommunications session initiation and a calling card for use with the system or the method.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Communication is essential in any profession. The exchange of information cards is a common way of initiating communication. Information cards are tangible objects which individuals personally exchange and collect from others. These cards are widely used and studies have indicated that individuals may retain approximately 150 of these cards at any one time.

[0003] Besides serving as a vehicle of introduction, information cards also serve as compact sources of pertinent information needed to define or provide contact information for an individual associated with the card. Individuals may use these accumulated collection of cards to remind them of the persons they have met,

their affiliations and titles or as a resource for certain other subject matters. The information on exchanged cards, however, is primarily used to begin or continue communication between the card's recipient and the represented individual or organization.

[0004] Typically, these information cards contain several communication options in which an individual can contact a represented person or business. Common modes of communication now include a mailing address, phone number, cellular phone number, beeper number, email address and a fax number.

[0005] Establishing and maintaining contact with a recipient of a card may be determined upon the information given to the recipient and the way that information is presented. Several types of information cards, therefore, are currently being used to increase the potential for contact by presenting a certain image and providing vital, directed information. Cards are now printed on wood, metal, plastic and ornate paper in an effort for recipients to retain the distributed cards.

[0006] Electronic business cards have also surfaced as another alternative. These types of business cards allow individuals with personal digital assistants (PDA)s or cell phones to exchange information without exchanging a tangible object. Essentially all the various types of cards present ways to contact the represented

person or organization in a familiar form that is easy to store and retrieve.

[0007] Although the information contained on these cards is somewhat limited, their utility is amazingly broad. Though presented in simple format, however, an individual must still correctly read and use the information contained on a card, for it to be useful. For example, one common error occurs while attempting to send a fax but mistakenly reading the phone number from a card instead of the fax number.

[0008] Besides being prone to errors, reading a fax number and manually entering it is also time consuming. Though electronic business cards provide a possible improvement for using the distributed information without human error, they are only useful to those who have a machine capable of receiving the information. Thus someone who uses an electronic business card must also have traditional business cards to distribute.

[0009] Accordingly, what is needed in the art is a way to enhance the use of an information card to facilitate the use of the card in desired communications.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] To address the above-discussed deficiencies of the prior art, the present invention provides a system and method for automating the initiation of a telecommunications session and a calling card to use with the system or the method. In one embodiment, an automated telephony interface system for use with a telecommunications device includes: (1) a scanner and (2) a session initiator which is coupled to the scanner that extracts a telephone number from information read by the scanner and transmits a signal containing the telephone number to the telecommunications device in order to initiate a telecommunications session.

[0011] In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of initiating a telecommunications session that includes: (1) parsing information which was scanned from a calling card in order to extract a telephone number and (2) transmitting a signal containing the telephone number to a telecommunications device in order to cause the telecommunications device to initiate the telecommunications session.

[0012] In another aspect, the present invention provides a calling card that includes: (1) human-readable information located on the calling card and (2) machine-readable information located on the calling card which is an encoded version of the human-readable





## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0018] Referring initially to FIGURE 1, illustrated is a network diagram of an embodiment of a telecommunication system, generally designated 100, constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention. The telecommunication system 100 includes a telecommunications network 110, an automated telephony interface 120, source and destination telecommunications devices 150, 155, employable by a calling card 195. The automated telephony interface 120 includes a scanner 130 and a session initiator 140. The source telecommunications devices 150 include a source facsimile (fax) machine 160 and a source telephone 170. Similarly, the destination telecommunications devices 155 include a destination fax machine 180 and a destination telephone 190. The source and destination fax machines 160, 180 and telephones 170, 190 are standard devices that are commonly available.

[0019] The telecommunications network 110, in the illustrated embodiment, may be any network that supports respective communication between fax machines, telephones or other telecommunications devices. The telecommunications network 110 may be either wireless, hardwired or a combination of the two. One skilled in the pertinent art also understands that the telecommunications network 110 may employ communications between



any number of source or destination telecommunications devices 150, 155. In an alternative embodiment, the source and destination telecommunications devices 150, 155 may include only one of either the fax machines 160, 180 or the telephones 170, 190 as appropriate.

[0020] In the illustrated embodiment, the automated telephony interface 120 employs the scanner 130, which is coupled to the session initiator 140, to initially decode or read information presented to it via the calling card 195. The session initiator 140 then parses this information, presented by the scanner, to extract a telephone number. The session initiator 140 subsequently transmits a signal containing the telephone number to at least one of the source telecommunications devices 150 to automatically initiate a telecommunications session. One of the source telecommunications devices 150 then contacts an appropriate one of the destination telecommunications devices 155 via the telecommunications network 110.

[0021] The scanner 130 may utilize a broad array of technologies to accomplish its scanning process. In the illustrated embodiment of FIGURE 1, the scanner 130 employs a magnetic reader to recognize the appropriate information contained in a magnetic strip on the calling card 195. In an alternative embodiment, an optical reader may be employed to recognize the appropriate information contained

in a bar-coded strip on the calling card 195. Another embodiment may employ Bluetooth technology wherein the calling card 195 may incorporate an electronic circuit capable of responding in a Bluetooth communications environment as defined in the Bluetooth Specification, Version 1.1 and incorporated herein by reference. A copy of the Bluetooth Specification, Version 1.1 can be obtained at <http://www.bluetooth.com/>.

[0022] In the illustrated embodiment, the calling card 195 is a business card that contains business-specific information directly related to the person giving the calling card 195. A calling card 195 of this nature will be further discussed with respect to FIGURE 2, below. In an alternative embodiment, the information on the calling card 195 may refer to catalog information about related products or services. In yet another embodiment, the calling card 195 may be an advertisement for products or services.

[0023] The session initiator 140 accepts the information presented by the scanner 130 and parses it to identify an appropriate telephone number. The information is analyzed and an appropriate telephone number is extracted from machine-readable information that has been arranged in a standard sequence. In an alternative embodiment the session initiator 140 extracts the telephone number for faxing or phoning by seizing a ten digit number following an alpha or numeric flag or indicator contained

within the information. Of course, other current or future techniques may be employed to identify the appropriate telephone number.

[0024] The session initiator 140 also determines whether to use the extracted telephone number to initiate faxing or phoning. In the present embodiment, this determination is based on a user-input that has been manually entered into the session initiator 140. In another embodiment, faxing or phoning may be determined based on a user-input entered into the scanner 130. An example of a user-input may be a switch on the scanner 130 or the session initiator 140 that indicates faxing or phoning. Alternative embodiments may also include determination of the use of the extracted telephone number based on a direction the information is swiped or entered into the scanner 130, or if the fax machine is ready to fax or if a particular telephone line has been chosen.

[0025] The session initiator 140, in the illustrated embodiment, is a dedicated device that is constructed of special-purpose hardware employing a software program, which directs its operation. Other embodiments, of course, may employ a device that is solely hardwired or that is solely software enabled using general purpose hardware such as a computer. After extracting the telephone number, the session initiator 140 then transmits the telephone number to one of the source telecommunications devices 150. The

telephone number may be transmitted over a hardwired connection, as illustrated in FIGURE 1, or it may be transmitted using a wireless connection including Bluetooth or other technologies.

[0026] The session initiator 140 automatically initiates a dialing sequence for the intended source fax machine 160 or the source telephone 165. The selected source telecommunications device 150 then attempts to contact, using the extracted telephone number, the appropriate one of the designated destination telecommunications devices 155 through the telecommunications network 110. The destination telecommunications devices 155 may be located anywhere that is accessible by the telecommunications network 110.

[0027] Turning now to FIGURE 2, illustrated is an embodiment of a calling card 200 constructed according to the principles of the present invention. The calling card 200 includes human-readable information 210 and machine-readable information 220. As shown in FIGURE 2, both the human and machine-readable information 210, 220 may be located on a common side of the calling card 200. Alternatively, the human-readable information 210 and the machine-readable information 220 may be located on opposite sides of the calling card 200.

[0028] The human-readable information 210 located on the calling card 200 may typically include business-related information about

a person associated with the calling card 200. Correspondingly, the machine-readable information 220 located on the calling card 200 is an encoded version of the human-readable information 210. The machine-readable information 220 may be employed by an application (e.g., a software application) without requiring a supporting database to contain user information.

[0029] The machine-readable information 220 is encoded in a bar-coded strip, as shown in FIGURE 2, employing both alpha and numeric encoding. Alternatively, the machine-readable information 220 may be encoded in a magnetic strip. The machine-readable information 220 may also be arranged in a predetermined sequence, which would directly correlate to a sequence in which the human-readable information 210 is arranged on the calling card 200. For instance, the machine-readable information 220 may be arranged to follow the human-readable information 210 from top-to-bottom and left-to-right as arranged on the calling card 200.

[0030] As discussed above with respect to FIGURE 1, the calling card 200 may be used to initiate a telecommunications session. Alternatively, the calling card 200 may be used to record the human-readable information 210 in a user selected database or on a device. For example, a user may record the human-readable information 210 of the calling card 200 on a personal digital

assistant by scanning the machine-readable information 220 which may be encoded as a bar-coded strip.

[0031] Turning now to FIGURE 3, illustrated is a flow diagram of an embodiment of a method of initiating a telecommunications session, generally designated 300, constructed according to the principles of the present invention. The method 300 starts in a step 305 with an intent to initiate a telecommunications session using a calling card.

[0032] The calling card containing appropriate information is retrieved in a step 310. In one embodiment, the information on the calling card is business-related wherein the information is both human-readable and machine-readable. The machine-readable information may be contained in a magnetic strip, a bar-coded strip, or any other encoded version on the calling card.

[0033] After retrieving the calling card in the step 310, a first decisional step 315 determines if the telephone number is a faxing number or a phoning number. In alternative embodiments of the method 300 that employ only one source telecommunications device, the first decisional step 315 would not be needed. If a faxing number is determined in the first decisional step 315, then the information on the calling card is scanned in a step 320. The scanning in the step 320 may be of an appropriate type employing an

optical scanner, a magnetic scanner or a scanner using Bluetooth or other appropriate wireless technology.

[0034] After scanning in the step 320, the information is then parsed in order to extract the telephone number in a step 325. The telephone number is parsed from the machine-readable information by extracting the number from a standard sequence arrangement. An alternative embodiment extracts the telephone number for faxing or phoning by seizing a ten digit number following an alpha or numeric indicator contained within the information.

[0035] Following the extraction of the appropriate telephone number, the telephone number is then transmitted to a source fax device in a step 330. In one embodiment, the telephone number may be transmitted over a hardwired connection as illustrated in FIGURE 1. In another embodiment, the number may be transmitted to the fax machine using wireless technology. The wireless technology used may include Bluetooth or infrared connections.

[0036] A telecommunications session is then initiated in a step 335. The transmitted telephone number is automatically dialed by the source fax machine. Upon receiving the telephone number, the source fax machine bypasses the manual entry of the number and begins contact with a designated destination fax machine as indicated by the telephone number.

[0037] After automatically dialing the appropriate telephone number in the step 335, the destination fax machine is contacted through a telecommunications network. Once contacted and initiated, the destination fax machine completes the telecommunications transaction over the telecommunications network to receive the faxed information in a step 340. Finally, the initiation of the telecommunications session ends in a step 345.

[0038] Returning now to the first decisional step 315, if a fax number is not determined, then a phoning number may be determined in a second decisional step 350 and for this case, the method 300 proceeds to the step 320, as before. However, in this case a telephone is to be called rather than a fax machine, and the steps 320 through 340 are transacted with a source and receiving telephone. Then, the method 300 proceeds as before to the step 345. If a phoning number is not determined in the second decisional step 350, the method 300 returns to the step 310. For a technical overview concerning telecommunications systems, see "Communications Systems and Networks, 2nd Edition" by Ray Horak, Mark A. Miller, and Harry Newton, Hungry Minds, Inc. (2000), which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0039] Although the present invention has been described in detail, those skilled in the art should understand that they can make various changes, substitutions and alterations herein without



departing from the spirit and scope of the invention in its  
broadest form.

TELETYPE UNIT